



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Gloucester, for Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of manganese ore; no passengers, no change in the personnel of the crew, and with no one of the crew ashore in this port except the captain. After the issuance of this bill of health the vessel did not leave this port until the 19th instant, at which date she was reinspected. The only vessel which left port for the United States, therefore, during this week was the British steamship *Titian*, for New York, with 3 first-class and 2 steerage passengers; no change in the personnel of the crew while in port, and with a full cargo of coffee.

Sanitary reports from Argentine Republic.

On the 14th instant there was a dispatch from Buenos Ayres that there was 1 new suspected plague case in Tucuman. On the following day there was 1 new case reported in Salta.

Reports from Buenos Ayres show that experiments are being made there with diphtheria antitoxine as a cure for pulmonary tuberculosis, and in the hospital of La Plata, in the capital, there are 5 cases being thus treated at this time. The dispatch says:

In Paris and in London numerous experiments are being made in the hospitals, following the method of treatment which was attended with such marvelous results in the case of Sra. Biachi in Buenos Ayres. This treatment consists in one injection of 1,000 units, another of 1,500 units, and a third of the same amount. The Sra. Biachi made a complete and radical cure, and was under treatment only a month. Experiments in other parts of the Argentine Republic are giving very good results up to this time.

This under date of the 18th instant.

Sanitary information from Bahia, State of Bahia.

A dispatch of date of the 14 instant states that there are no new cases of bubonic plague in Bahia, and that at that date there are in the isolation hospital 11 patients, all convalescent. A dispatch of the 19th instant states that there have been no new cases of plague, and that on that day it is probable that the Government will declare the outbreak of plague to be officially extinct. On that day there were 10 convalescent patients in the plague hospital.

A dispatch of date of the 20th states that ten days having passed since the occurrence of the last case of plague, the Government declares officially that this epidemic is extinct, and suspends the extra work of the health department in connection with this outbreak, except in regard to the isolation of those ill with the disease, and the work of verification of the causes of deaths.

Mortuary reports from State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Following are the mortuary reports for the three principal cities of the State of Sao Paulo for the week ended the 4th instant:

City of Sao Paulo (capital).—During the week there were in all 124 deaths, caused as follows: Measles, 5; whooping cough, 3; grippe, 2; dysentery, 4; tuberculosis, 5; other systemic diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 3; of the circulatory system, 9; of the respiratory system, 16; of the digestive system, 46; of the urinary system, 4; of congenital debility, 10; of senile debility, 2; of violent deaths (except suicides), 3; of causes badly defined, 10.